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NO. 24.



EDWARD E. LEE.
Chief of the United Democracy, New York City. Politician and or-
ganizer.



EDWARD F. HORN.
Journalist and General Secretary of United
Colored Democracy, New York City



THEY SAY.

Don't believe all you hear.
Be certain of everything before you speak.
The President will do the honest thing by the negro.
John B. Wight will resign and what a blessing.
He is one public official for whom the people express no regrets.
The democrats in Ohio are fishing for the negro vote.
What can the negro gain by supporting the democratic party?
Some day the so-called negro democrat will see his error.
The Commissioners are opposed to the importation of school talent.
The trustees should be careful.
Some people may think that they are playing a great card.
Speak kindly of your friends.
It is not safe to tell all you know.
Col. L. M. Saunders is the people's choice for Commissioner.
The Bee is the people's paper.
The negroes have received captains and lieutenants, what more do they want?
You cannot always tell what you want.
Think twice before you speak once.
Pretended friendship is a treacherous friendship.
If you want your friends to help you, you should so conduct yourselves as to command their support.
Recorder Cheatham knows a thing or two.
You will see a thing or two some day.
Never desert your friends when they are in distress.
Your friends need you when in trouble.
Think of what you are saying before you say it.
Never disappoint your friends.
Never make promises and break them.
Some promises are easily made and broken.
Remember that a truthful man makes a good man.
All that glitters is not gold.
Some gold doesn't glitter.
The negro should go into business.
Never be actuated by impure motives.
What will 1900 bring forth?
Be useful citizens to your community.
Commissioner J. W. Ross will be honored when he retires from office.
If you are honest you need have no fear.
Don't forget your duty to your home.
Our public schools are in need of reformation.
It is not always the man who looks wise that is wise.
A fool looks wise sometimes.
Treachery will always show itself.
Be what you seem to be and nothing more.
The people are dissatisfied with the way things are going on.
The after-office doctor is seldom seen.
There are a few of them in this city.
The after-office doctor should resign his position and practice.
The man who doesn't know is all a wise man.
It is the conceited man who makes a fool of himself.
Things that are good are worth keeping.
If you know yourself you are a wise man.
Know thyself first then you will be able to know other people.
You may know some things some times.
Don't think more of yourself than others think of you.
Dreyfus has proven his innocence.

THE SEASON OF SCHOOLS.

Why Knowledge is Always a Source of Pleasure as Well as Power.

EDUCATION OF TO-DAY.

Influence of Intellectual Success and Culture on the Mind and Body.

Historical Scholars and Educators—
Success of Jesuit School Masters—
The Teacher Should be the Friend—
Good Reading For Pupil and Teacher—Definition of Learning.

Appropos to the new education and the public school season, the writer heretofore wishes to register a public protest against the emphasis ordinarily given to the doctrine "Knowledge is power," and to make an argument for the doctrine, "Knowledge is pleasure."

This argument is the outcome of an exhaustive study of the literature of the subject and of protracted personal and professional observation, and is made in full confidence that in the evolution of the new education, the Baconian axiom, "Knowledge is power," which has long been the motto of the party, will ultimately be relegated to deserved obscurity and its place as a motto be given to the axiom, "Knowledge is pleasure."

During the past two centuries countless millions of children have written "Knowledge is power" many millions of times without any adequate conception whatever of that "bewitching phantom knowledge."

And while their conception of power was much more acute than their conception of knowledge, it was no more to the purpose for general speaking, their idea of power was that acquired when the teacher employed physical power, or force, as a means of driving in knowledge.

Under these circumstances, is it any wonder that much of what passed for education went into one ear and out of the other, without leaving any other impression than mental disgust for further education.

Of Bacon, the author of the famous epigram "Knowledge is power," the poet Pope wrote: "He was the wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind." Carefully read Bacon's life and you will readily understand that the expression "Knowledge is power" was a very natural one for him.

Spencer's remark that moral precepts are largely the selfish maxims expressive of the will of the ruling forces in society, those who have health, wealth, knowledge and power, and are designed for their protection and the maintenance of their power, would seem to apply directly to Bacon's axiom, "Knowledge is power."

Although numerous writers, historical and contemporary, have directly and indirectly and frequently, at regular intervals, and in a desultory fashion, for over 2,000 years, referred to the idea that "knowledge is pleasure," that idea has never become an educational axiom.

The idea has never yet acquired the prominence its promise of usefulness would seem to warrant.

Among the historical scholars and writers whose works strongly confirm the idea that knowledge is pleasure, we quote Plato, who was the author of the first systematic treatise on education and who therein insisted upon the beautiful and the good. Each precept of which Socrates delivered himself was recommended on the ground that obedience to it would promote the pleasure, the comfort, the advancement and the well-being of the individual.

To make those happy who are undergoing an education was a favorite precept with Locke.

"KNOWLEDGE IS POWER," THE OLD WAY.

In the early sixteen hundreds, by far the most successful school masters were the Jesuits. It was their rule to lead the pupils, and not only to make learning endurable but acceptable. They evidently believed "that which enters willing ears, the mind, as it were, runs to welcome, seizes with avidity, carefully stows away and faithfully preserves."

The Port Royalists, who flourished in France about 1625, "would banish all useless difficulties in acquiring knowledge and do what they could to help the young and make study even more pleasant to them than play and pastime."

The magnificent vista opened to Milton's mental vision from the summit of the "Hill of Learning," strongly confirms the idea that, to him at least, knowledge is pleasure.

Wordsworth, an eminent English scholar, spoke of the grand elementary principle of pleasure, by which man knows, and feels, and lives and moves. We have no sympathy but what is propagated by pleasure. We have no knowledge but what has been built up by pleasure and exists in us by pleasure alone.

The man of science the chemist and mathematician know and feel this. However painful the knowledge may be connected, he feels that his knowledge is pleasure and when he has no pleasure he has no knowledge.

A visitor to Pestilozzi's school in 1802 said, "The children are very happy, and evidently take great pleasure in their lessons, which says a great deal for the method."

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FARMERS' BOYS AT COLLEGE

Two-fifths of the Students Are from the Agricultural Classes.

Some interesting figures as to the proportion of farmers' boys among college students have been gathered by the American Agriculturist. It has returns from 178 universities and colleges, reporting an attendance of 62,000 students, out of a total of 97,000 in all the higher educational institutions of the country. In its analysis of the figures the Agriculturist reduces the number of students considered to a little under 52,000, for some unexplained reason excluding, it says, a few city colleges, like Harvard, Pratt Institute, University of Rochester, Flak University, and others. Out of this total of about 52,000 it finds that nearly 21,000 are from the agricultural classes, or a percentage of 40.02 from the farm. This percentage varies largely in different sections of the country. It is 50.9 in the South, 45.5 in the far West, 40.1 in the central West, 29.4 in the middle States, and 29.1 in New England. "In no other nation will any such condition be found," comments the Agriculturist. "It is a wonderful tribute to the general intelligence of our American farmers' families, and to the high hopes and deep aspirations of their sons and daughters. This exhibit adds mightily to the dignity of agriculture, at least in the eyes of the masses in other vocations."—Boston Globe.

Hospital for Animals at Bombay.

It is a large place, with many low buildings, one of which was pointed out to me as the sparrow house. Among the inmates of the hospital at the time of my visit were cattle, dogs, kittens, jackals, goats, poultry, gulls, and monkeys. Any sick or injured animal is taken there and fed and preserved. As to the extent and the character of the medical attendance I cannot speak; and certainly in one or two respects it seemed that the arrangements for the comfort of the patients were capable of improvement. But no doubt in some ways an immense deal of suffering is saved by this benevolent institution, which takes us back to the days of the great Buddhist King Asoka, more than two thousand years ago, whose tender thought for the welfare of both men and animals is so marked in his stone-cut edicts. Besides animals that are sick and injured, those whose life is threatened are taken to the hospital. A pious Jain will buy off animals about to be killed and send them to this institution, where they are carefully preserved, and never by any chance parted with for money. In Benares a sort of hospital for cows has been started by Rajah Sivaprasad himself.

"I suppose," I said, "that a good Jain would not think of engaging in field sports?"

"Never!" replied the Rajah. "Neither a good Jain nor a bad one. He would be made an outcast if he did. In my own house not even snakes are killed, but only driven away."

"Are the Jains always vegetarians?" "Yes, always. And more than that, we endeavor to avoid even green vegetables, under the idea that cutting the plant may hurt it. Our diet, as far as possible, is dry vegetable food. We would not needlessly pick a leaf from a tree lest the tree should possibly feel pain."—Nineteenth Century.

The Chinese Almanac

The Chinese Almanac is the most largely circulated publication issued annually in the world, the number of copies printed and sold yearly reaching several millions. It is printed at Peking, and is a monopoly of the Emperor, no other almanac being permitted to be sold. Although containing reliable astronomical information, its chief mission is to give full and accurate information regarding the selection of lucky places for performing all the acts, great and small, of every-day life. And, as every act of life in China, however trivial, depends for its success on the time in which and the direction (point of compass) toward which, it is done, it is of the utmost importance that every one should have correct information at all times as to avoid bad luck and calamity, and secure good luck and prosperity. So great is the native faith in its infallibility that not long since the Chinese Minister to Germany refused to sail on a day which had been appointed because it was declared in the almanac to be unlucky.—New York Home Journal.

Wise Virgins.

A peasant called Makaroff, who alleges that he is the Messiah, has made his appearance in the Russian province of Samara, on the Volga. Makaroff is a middle-aged man, whose features are said to resemble those attributed to Christ by early Byzantine artists. According to Makaroff, Samara and the neighboring provinces are being punished by periodical visitations of pestilence and famine, not as the result of drought, or the scarcity of labor, or any of the other alleged causes, but because of the sins and shortcomings of the people. The new Messiah has selected ten women of his following as special ministrants. These he calls "the ten wise virgins." They serve as his messengers and as the exponents among the peasantry of his peculiar views.

A New Ruined Castle.

Mr. Boldt of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, feeling the absence of the romantic element furnished by ancient castles, ruined abbeys, and other antiquities in our raw American landscapes, has undertaken to correct this deficiency on an island he owns in the St. Lawrence river. He has constructed a ruined castle which looks very much like the real thing, and forms a prominent feature in the view as one descends the river. It is built of massive boulders supported by a framework of steel. This ruined castle has no donjon keep, but many cheerful bedrooms, smoking-rooms, etc.—New York Press.

Made a Panic.

Four highwaymen put out the electric lights on the outskirts of Corry, Tenn., the other night, and then, with their revolvers, leisurely robbed the crowds returning from a circus performance until the coming up of the moon, when they fled with their plunder. For a while there was almost a panic, men dragging women and children up the road and over fences, and drivers lashing their horses and starting on a wild run.

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DID NOT WANT IT

The Quaker Member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

He was a Quaker of Quakers and held to the tradition of his faith and to all the forms of it excepting the matter of dress. And above all the variance he showed there was the fact that he would wear a plug hat. Of course it was not such a hat men in the vain world were in the habit of wearing, and then it was not the "brother" of his fathers—not by any manner of means.

One day when he was going down La Salle street in the high wind and his head was not especially puffed up with his success in guessing the market that day, and away went his hat in a little cyclone and rolled in the most exasperating manner right at the edge of the curb. Quite a number of men hurried to stop it and some boys yelled and



HE DID NOT WANT IT. Some women laughed, but the decorous owner of the headgear never changed his pace. He walked on as though he had never seen that particular hat and didn't care a cent what became of it.

Of course, some one brought it to him. He looked at it and saw its awful condition. He looked straight into the eyes of the gentleman who had brought it to him and said: "No, I thank thee; I don't want it."

He went into the old Grand Pacific Hotel and sent a messenger boy home for another tile, for there was not a store in Chicago where a duplicate of his peculiar style could have been found.

SCHOOL ROOM FATIGUE

Too Long Hours of Study for the Youthful Mind.

Regarding the number of hours of mental application per day which may be safely expected of a pupil in school investigations have tended to show that there is a danger of requiring too many. When pupils return to school morning after morning without having recovered from the previous day's labors, it is evident that too heavy drafts are being made upon their nervous capital. It may be said in reply that many factors conspire to produce this depleted condition, as insufficient sleep, inadequate nutrition and outside duties; but the answer is that under such unfavorable circumstances less work may be demanded. As the curriculum is planned in many places, alike in graded and ungraded schools, the pupil is expected to be employed in the school for five or six hours a day, no matter what may be his age, and to this work should be added studies at home for the older students.

Now, as Kraepelin has just observed, nature ordains that a young child should not give six hours' daily concentrated attention in the school-room, but, rather, she has taken pains to plant deeply within him a profound instinct to preserve his mental health by refusing to attend to hard work for such a long period. Consequently in such an educational regime, the mind of the pupil continually wanders from the duties in hand. The most serious aspect of this is apparent that when attention is constantly demanded and not given, or when a pupil is pretending or a temptation to keep his thoughts turned in a given direction, yet allows them to drift aimlessly because he is practically unable to control them, he is acquiring an unfortunate habit of mental dissipation.—Popular Science Monthly.

Drum Horses.

In the army of Great Britain the bands of cavalry are mounted, and the honorary position in these musical cavalcades is that of the bearer of the kettle drum. The horse selected for this high position is often plaid, but this particular coloring is not essential to the office; the animal may be pure white. At any rate his appearance must be consistent with the slow piece he is in the band. His education is severe and arduous, bringing him at last up to that point where he is able to perform his duties with a dignified and graceful bearing of the handsome trappings that surround his high calling. His nerves are severely tried by the booming of the enormous drums he is destined to bear, but in time he becomes as indifferent to the noise as do his brothers to the stinging bullets. In the parade his rider has his hands full in the use of the reins. He controls the steed by use of the reins which are fastened to the stirrup strap near the foot.

A Great Railway Enterprise.

Albert L. Johnson formerly head of the Nassau Street Railway, Brooklyn, N. Y., has laid plans to introduce the American trolley car in London. About October 1 he will apply for a franchise for a trolley road from London to Brighton. The distance is forty-five miles, all over a private right of way, and the fare will be sixpence. Mr. Johnson says the grade will not exceed one and one-half feet to the mile, and the rails will be so heavy that he hopes the cars will average a mile a minute, except in the city limits. American capital, he says, is backing the scheme.

Mother (to little Freda who has been taken to the dentist to have a tooth filled)—Freda, if you cry, I will never take you to the dentist's again.

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1:10 p.m. DAILY—R. F. V. Limited—Solid train for Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers to Cincinnati, Lexington and Louisville without change. Observation Car. Pullman Compartment Car to Virginia Hot Springs, without change, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Daily connection for the Springs. Sleepers Cincinnati to Chicago and to Louisville.
1:45 a.m. EXCEPT SUNDAY—Parlor Car Washington to Richmond and Richmond to Old Point. Only rail line, via Penn., R. F. & E. and C. & O. Railways.
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SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Schedule in effect May 7, 1909.
All trains arrive at and leave from Pennsylvania passenger station.
1:10 a.m.—Daily—Local for Danville, Charlottesville, and way stations. Connects at Manassas for Strasburg and Harrisonburg, daily, at and from Lynchburg for Norfolk and Western daily, and with C. & O. R. for Natural Bridge, daily, and Lexington, daily, except Sunday.
1:15 a.m.—Daily—THE UNITED STATES FAST MAIL. Pullman Sleepers New York and Washington to Jacksonville, uniting at Salisbury with Sleeper for Asheville and Hot Springs, N. C.; Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Memphis, Tenn., and at Charlotte with Sleeper for Augusta. Sleeper New York to New Orleans, uniting at Charlotte with Sleeper for Atlanta and Birmingham. Solid train Washington to New Orleans without change. Dining Car. Service Sunset. Personally Conducted Tourists' Excursion. Sleeper on this train every Tuesday and Friday to San Francisco via New York, New Orleans, and Houston.
4:00 p.m.—Local for Front Royal, Strasburg, and Harrisonburg, daily, except Sunday.
4:30 p.m.—Daily—NEW YORK AND FLORIDA EXPRESS, carries Pullman Buffet, Sleeping Car New York and Washington to Tampa, via Savannah and Jacksonville, and to Augusta, via Columbia, with connection for Aiken.
5:00 p.m.—Daily—WASHINGTON AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED, VIA LYNCHBURG, with through sleepers New York and Washington to Memphis and New Orleans, through Bristol. Cafe, Parlor and Observation Car between Radford, Va. and Atlanta, Ala. serving all meals.
10:45 p.m.—Daily—WASHINGTON AND SOUTH WESTERN VESTIBULE LIMITED, composed of Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers, Dining Car, and Day Coaches. Sleeper New York to Nashville, Tenn., via Asheville, Knoxville, and Chattanooga; New York to Memphis, via Birmingham New York to New Orleans, via Atlanta and Montgomery. Observation Car between Radford, Va. and Atlanta, Ala. serving all meals.
THROUGH TRAINS ON WASHINGTON AND OHIO DIVISION leave Washington 7:00 a.m. daily and 1:00 and 4:45 p.m. daily except Sunday, and 2:35 p.m. Sunday only for Round Hill; 4:35 p.m. daily except Sunday for Leesburg, and 8:00 p.m. daily for Herndon. Returning, arrive at Washington 8:30 a.m. and 8:40 p.m. daily and 2:45 p.m. daily, except Sunday, from Round Hill; 7:05 a.m. daily except Sunday, from Herndon; 8:34 a.m. daily, except Sunday, from Leesburg.
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RAT-KILLING POPULAR.

The Inhabitants of the Pacific Islands Make Sport of It.

In the old days, when unchecked, rats literally overran most of the islands of the Pacific. On moonlight nights hundreds have been often seen gathered together round the native quarters, feeding upon waste rice or bread thrown out. A large bottle shaped hole was dug in the earth in Mangala, and baited with candle nuts, of which rats are excessively fond, and when the hole was pretty well filled with rats two men would go down with knobbed sticks to kill them. A hole which would contain two men would hold a goodly number of rats! Rat killing under these conditions would seem anything but an enviable task. Keeping the rats within bounds was a matter of such importance with the inhabitants that in Funafuti, by law, each individual was at times obliged to catch and destroy a certain number for which purpose an ingenious trap was employed.
The natives destroy the rats with another object, shooting them for sport. Fanna gooma, or rat shooting, as practiced on Hoonga in the Tonga group, apparently was an amusement reserved for chiefs and was undertaken with much ceremony. Attracted by bait previously distributed, the rats were shot with formidable unfeathered arrows, six feet long. The game was not an individual but a party affair, the side first killing ten rats being accounted the winners, and if the rats were plentiful, three or four games were generally played.—Chambers' Journal.

Winged Carriers of Disease.
With regard to cholera, it was found that when house flies were fed with pure cultures of that disease the bacilli were found in their intestines and excreta up to four days later. Further, if in addition to the pure cholera culture a little sterilized broth were added, then immense quantities of bacilli were found, indicating that they not only thrive but multiply in the bodies of the flies. Thus may the seeds of cholera be insidiously deposited on food or in milk to develop into the full-blown disease in the human body. These, then, "water that is past."
In addition to these direct ways of transplanting the seeds of disease there are other and more roundabout methods known to science by which certain flies, fitted by nature with a complete inoculating apparatus, introduce into the human blood the germs of deadly diseases. These flies are chiefly mosquitoes—not all mosquitoes, but certain species, that not only have the power to elaborate the germs of human diseases within the area of their own bodies, but are gifted with the power of extracting these germs from the blood of man, and of giving them back to man again.

To follow this study it will be necessary to transport ourselves mentally to those tropical lands where insect life abounds, and where the mosquito house of science has been adopted to keep mosquitoes in, by men devoting their lives to unraveling the mystery of the connection of these insects with disease. In China, South America, and countries where different forms of elephantiasis prevail, this deplorable disease has long been associated in the medical mind with a certain species of mosquito; hence the searching investigations that have brought to light the life-history of the blood-worm, *Filaria sanguinis hominis*, its partnership with the mosquito, and the effect of its presence in the blood and tissues of man.—Lady Priestly in The Nineteenth Century.

Swapping Fines.
Travelers in Europe are limited by the railroads to a small quantity of baggage carried free, usually about 56 pounds. In a train in Belgium recently two fellow travelers got into conversation and came upon the subject of free baggage, when one asked leave to measure the other's trunk. The result was that the measurer said: "Your trunk is seven and a half centimeters too long, and has no right to be in the compartment for free luggage. I am a railway inspector and must fine you 5 francs. Please give me your name and address."
The proposed victim of misplaced confidence was, however, equal to the occasion.
Kindly lend me your measure that I may satisfy myself on the subject."
Then, with a polite smile, "I am a director in the royal weights and measures office. To my great regret I notice that your measure is not stamped, as is required by law; so that, firstly, your measuring is not legally valid, and secondly, it is my painful duty to subject you to a fine of 50 francs. Please give me your name and address."

Dickens' Love for "Copperfield."
It is well known among literary people that Charles Dickens considered "David Copperfield" the best of his novels, but occasions when he actually expressed that opinion are so rare that it is worth while to recall an incident which happened while he was in Philadelphia. Mr. Chapin, father of Dr. John B. Chapin, the well-known expert on insanity, was at that time at the head of the blind asylum here. Raised type for blind reading was just coming into vogue, and, desiring to have one of Dickens' books printed in that way, Mr. Chapin took advantage of an introduction to the great novelist to ask him which of his works he considered the best, and mentioned the reason why he wanted to know. Dickens unhesitatingly answered "David Copperfield."—Philadelphia Record.

Dog Fed With Rubies.
A peculiar misfortune is described in a recent issue of one of the most serious of the newspapers of Paris, says the San Francisco Argonaut. A lady, whose identity is concealed under the initial "P.", who lives at Vicesentac, had the misfortune a few days ago to drop a magnificent ruby earring, which a pet dog swallowed. Four days later the jewel was recovered; but, unfortunately, gastric juice had turned it to a topaz color. Mme. P. promptly made the dog swallow the remaining earring. Now scientists are anxiously waiting to see whether it will also become a topaz.

Pilocarpine is a drug used to increase perspiration, and it is defined as the active alkali of jaborandi. A man missing in New York is described as a victim of the pilocarpine habit.

Rats at War.
"A white rat," said a man recently who is supposed to know, "is the mortal enemy of the common or brown rat. If three white rats are placed in a dwelling infested with the rodents they will drive the latter away within a week. A white rat will fight a brown rat and kill it almost as quickly as a ferret. In fact, I think white rats belong to the ferret family."—Baltimore (Md.) Herald.

A Helpful Friend.
"I am told that he is her fifth husband." "Ray, it must be awful to a man to feel that his wife looks upon him as a mere habit."—Indianapolis Journal.

A MONSTER RESERVOIR.

Wyoming Plans a Gigantic Scheme for Irrigation.

A GREAT ARTIFICIAL LAKE

Plans to Make the Arid Plains Blossom as the Rose With Fertility.

Hopes of Securing National Legislation to Help in the Enterprise—Senators and Representatives Will be Called Upon to Urge the Scheme in Congress.

Think of an artificial lake of water high up on the crest of the continent, 7,300 feet above the flight of seagulls, where is to be stored for irrigation purposes during the dry months 40,817,405,000 cubic feet of water—a lake ten miles in length, three miles in width, 180 feet in maximum depth, 80 feet in mean depth, and covering 13,651 acres of land with water deep enough to float an ocean steamer—a deep, wide and long enough to irrigate 450,000 acres of desert land and thus make homes of plenty, where 2,812 farmers may each dwell upon 180 acres of perpetually watered land and never give a single thought to rain. This is the big reservoir that the people of the West propose to build on the Laramie plains in Wyoming.

It is said to be the greatest irrigation project ever evolved, and the arid West is united upon it. Western Senators and Representatives have been advised by their constituents to assemble at the next Congress fortified with enough reasons to convince the Government that it is its duty to render substantial aid to the enterprise. The West will do its part in the way of State appropriations and private subscriptions.

In the building of this gigantic reservoir it is proposed to divert the surplus waters of the Big and Little Laramie rivers, and store them away in a natural depression known as the Big Hollow, the northeast end of which is five miles west of Laramie City. The depression lies between the Big and Little Laramie rivers in the Laramie plains. The surrounding land slopes away from the rim of the basin in all directions, thus making it an admirable place in which to store water for irrigation purposes. The basin itself has been formed by erosion and has no outlet. Nature has walled it around with rocks and no leak has been found large enough to interfere with the storing of such an amount of water.

In the flood season when these mountain streams are debouching their mad waters upon the plains, thus dealing disaster to the hopes of the farmers and ranchmen. It is the intention to divert their entire surplus flow into the big basin and there confine it until the dry months. The ditch to supply the reservoir with the waters of the Big Laramie River will be nearly twenty miles in length, but through an easy country for its construction. The ditch from the Little Laramie will be much shorter.

In the dry season it is proposed to draw the water from the reservoir through a tunnel at the northeast end of the basin and discharge it again into the Big Laramie River a short distance below Laramie City, thus keeping the river well filled with water during a season which has been usually almost dry. The outlet ditch is to be five miles long from the reservoir to the river. In its construction it will be necessary to construct three-quarters of a mile through solid rock. In driving this tunnel will be found the burden of expense in carrying out the project.

The Big Laramie flows into the North Platte River, and its waters thus turned into it would serve for irrigation not only in eastern Wyoming, but also into the western part of Nebraska. While the reservoir at Laramie is the largest, it is by no means the only one that the West proposes to build. It is the purpose of the West to make the Laramie reservoir a trial proposition at Washington, and should national legislation be gained its in favor then will the Government be told that it has 1,300,000 square miles of land that might be similarly reclaimed and subdued.

The West at present has a number of great reservoirs either completed or in view for immediate completion. The following are among the most important sites:

Laramie site, capacity 400,000 acre feet.
Sweetwater site, Wyoming, capacity 325,965 acre feet.
Piney Creek system (consisting of three sites, Cloud Peak, Piney and Lake De Smet), capacity 80,000 acre feet.
South Platte site, Colorado, capacity 41,320 acre feet.
Loveland site, Colorado (storing waters from Big Thompson and Cache la Poudre rivers), capacity 45,741 acre feet.
The function of reservoirs is primarily industrial, but great stress is laid upon the argument that the reservoirs will serve as a possible amelioration of flood conditions. Many of the greater reservoir sites are along the headwaters of the Missouri River and its tributaries, and it is claimed that when these reservoirs are constructed they will hold the surplus water in times of annual floods and freshets and thus prevent flood devastations along the lower waters of the Mississippi River.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

There are regular Authorized Collectors in the employ of THE BEE Printing Co., and when they call to see delinquent subscribers they are requested to pay them, and not give the excuse that "they will see the Editor." The Editor has no time to see the subscribers, and it is hoped that his friends and the patrons of THE BEE will pay the Collector when he calls.

THE POLICY IS SOUND.

Much has been said among our people condemnatory of the policy of the Administration as it relates to the conduct of the war in the Philippines, as well as to the acquisition and control of Porto Rico and Hawaiian Islands. In a word, many of our people have taken up the cry of anti-expansion as an expression of their opposition to what they are pleased to term the grasping, domineering, tyrannical, self-adulating, piratical despotism of the Anglo-Saxon. This mark of divine impulse and accompanying charitable epithet, however, do not in any manner affect the humane and patriotic motive of the Administration or the present character of the people he represents. The fact is that Mr. McKinley is on the right track and his followers are doing their duty in following him. It is somewhat a narrow view to take of a great problem, involving many millions of human beings, to insist on a partial solution which can affect but one of its minor phases. But assuming that the Negro's side is the most important (as seems to be urged by some of our people) we submit that it has been the absence of a policy of expansion that has tended to keep us in our present unfavorable position. It is the extension of commerce and the association of different peoples into compacts for mutual protection and benefit that have emphasized the liberal governments of the world, in ancient as well as modern times. These two forces become irresistible in proportion as they expand, destroying caste and race prejudices and welding peoples together by the ties of friendship and community of interest. Had America adopted a policy of expansion thirty four years ago, the mean and spiteful disposition at present manifested at the South and which is fast leavening the North would have been an impossibility. And for at least two reasons: first, a more accurate knowledge of the dark races of other lands, their intelligence, their business tact, military valor and literary merit would have produced perforce a liberality toward dark races generally and consequently an amelioration of the condition of the American Negro; second, it would have afforded an opportunity to hundreds of thousands of enterprising American Negroes to seek homes and prosperity in the outlying possessions, under the protection of the flag, yet remote from the scenes of their degradation and thus have given the race a powerful lever toward their elevation and proving their perfect equality. As we see it, the policy of expansion, although precipitated by bloody war, is stamped with the benediction of Providence. The Negro has lost nothing on that account. He has at least had a chance to prove his valor and did prove it. And he will have an opportunity to prove more. He will be able to prove an adventurous spirit like that of his white brother. He will prove himself the equal of the white man in business combinations, loyalty to principles, sagacity, self-respect, and the instinct of self-defence. He will display moral as well as physical bravery, his perfect grasp of the intricacies of approved mod-

ern government and accennate an accommodation to the varied phases of civilized society with an ease which characterizes the best of his white brothers. This is inevitable, for there can be but little effective jugglery when opportunities for race advancement are equal. Expansion is our nearest hope. It may not have been intended for our benefit, nevertheless we are nearer the goal. The war was instituted under the direction of the divine impulse of humanity, which was its only justification. The impulse once crystallized, must affect all humanity, of which we are a part. Insurrection must be quelled, order restored and a system of just laws applied in the Philippines out of respect for national honor and pride as well as profit. Suppression of mob law and wholesale murder in this country must sooner or later follow for the same reason. New markets for American over-production must under the policy of expansion bring greater stimulus to business enterprise and increased prosperity to the masses. At all times and under the most adverse circumstances, increased prosperity among the masses has meant increased comfort and prosperity to the Negro. With a policy of expansion wisely conducted, the great American Republic cannot fail, justice to the Negro cannot long be deferred, while the name of Wm. McKinley will be named with benedictions and engraven on the hearts of millions of liberated people.

THE "SUN" IS ALWAYS RIGHT.

The editorial which appeared in the New York Sun of last Tuesday, touching upon the position taken by Hamburg Butler and Tillman upon the race question, is one of the fairest and most logical we have yet read. It points out the utter folly of even discussing the question, inasmuch as all decent white citizens concede the fact that the Negro is a citizen of the United States and that therefore it would be nonsensical, not to say unconstitutional, to attempt to deport him to Africa, South America, a territory in the United States, or anywhere else, without his consent. The Sun very justly and bravely makes the point that it comes with but poor grace from the beneficiaries of the Negro's labor to insist that he shall be forced to leave the home he has occupied long before the Republic was founded and abide in countries unsuited either to his tastes or his condition, and further hints that it is only a bluff at best to keep astir race feeling and to manufacture some semblance of justification for the wrongs and outrages perpetrated upon a law-abiding and striving people. To the suggestion offered by the gentle sloths that the North should pay money for their deportation, the Sun intimates that if the South is so anxious to get rid of the Negro they ought to pay the expenses of their deportation; that South Carolina, pretending to be groaning under the weight and blight of Negro domination, ought to set about producing a sentiment among the Negroes in favor of leaving that State and willingly and copiously provide the means for so doing. But these hypocrites really do not mean what they say. They do not want the Negro, who has earned their bread for them so long, to leave the South only to give room for laborers who would demand fair wages and proper treatment for their labor. One of the most unfortunate circumstances connected with our present splendid Administration is that which made it possible or desirable to give prominence to Hamburg Butler. Unlike a true and patriotic soldier, he has taken advantage of the friendship of Mr. McKinley by exploiting his nefarious schemes and theories to the disgrace of himself and the scandal of the Republican party. Had not Hamburg Butler been honored with the epaulets of a United States soldier he would still be the same man whom history has given the name of Hamburg and he would not now

be noticed among patriotic, peace-loving people in his cruel and unjustifiable tirade against the most faithful of American citizens and the strongest allies of the Republican party.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY DAVIS RESIGNS.

District Attorney Henry E. Davis has tendered his resignation as United States District Attorney. General Thomas H. Anderson of Ohio will succeed Mr. Davis. Mr. Tracy L. Jeffords will succeed Mr. Shillington, and Thomas Taylor, it is said, will also be appointed in the office. Mr. Alexander Mulleney, prosecuting attorney in the Police Court, will probably be succeeded by a prominent colored member of the District bar. Judge Cox's successor will no doubt be Mr. C. Maurice Smith or Mr. Duvall. The President has a very high regard for Mr. Smith. Mr. Jeffords, who will succeed Mr. Shillington, is no doubt one of the most conscientious prosecutors in this city. He is a lawyer of ability and a man highly thought of by the members of the bar. Thomas C. Taylor, who is spoken of as a probable member of the new regime, is a man of nerve and push. Both Messrs Jeffords and Taylor are Republicans and from Ohio, but have resided in this city for a number of years. It can be said to the credit of Mr. Davis that he is a man who could be approached. He never thought he was too big for the office or that any citizen was too low or too poor to be treated with respect.

Mr. Davis leaves the District attorneyship with the respect of the entire membership of the Bar Association and his fellow-citizens, notwithstanding the fact that he is a Democrat.

The provision which practically precludes children residing just outside of the District line from attending our schools will be a great hardship to many poor children who will now be practically without an opportunity to become educated. The blow will fall more heavily on the colored than the whites for the reason that the circumstances of the latter are far better. It would seem that in a great city which has but half its expenses to pay might very well afford to be generous. The people in the States who pay the other half ought to have some consideration at least, as it relates to the matter of education. But it is the law, and the Commissioners and the trustees must rigidly enforce it so long as it stands. When it hits a Congressman or two the law will be wiped out of existence.

One of the most ridiculously inconsistent contentions advanced by Hamburg Butler and Pitchfork Tillman is that, while insisting that the white and colored people cannot live together in this country and especially in the South, they both represent constituencies who, though white, live very close to the colored people and are engaged for the most part in raising "yellow niggers," then devising means of getting rid of them. They can fool all of the people some of the time, but not all of the time—nit.

The man who in these degenerated days of "whitewash" can be man enough to admit that he is an old-time Republican and that his father before him was an Abolitionist and was proud of it will make a good enough District official for us.

HE IS DOING WELL.

[From the South, Augusta, Ga.]

The Washington [D. C.] BEE comes out in able defense of President McKinley. On a whole the President must be doing pretty well, otherwise THE BEE would say so.

Yes, President McKinley is doing the right thing for the Negro and whenever a person does that THE BEE will never hesitate to give him full credit. The President has a great deal to contend with, but he never fails to do his duty toward the colored man whenever an opportunity permits it.

GIVE SOME ONE CREDIT.

[From the Omaha Progress]

We are not going to be rampant about the organization of the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth, the two new regiments to be composed of colored men. To express pleasure that the formation of these regiments has been ordered by the Secretary of War, Mr. Root, and to express a hope that their formation would be successful would be but little short of an acknowledgment of the justice of the imperialistic and cruel war policy of the administration as it is crystallized in William McKinley. It would be to acknowledge that Messrs Green, Lyons, and Chamberlain were eminently correct in informing the President that the intelligent and leading Negroes throughout the country, with a possible few insignificant exceptions, were loyally supporting McKinley in his war policy. No! We won't do that; nor will we whoop 'em up for the two new regiments. We hope that they will never be organized. In the event that they are, we hope that they will never see service in the Philippines.

It is a very easy matter to give some one credit for what he does. Whether you do or not, the government at Washington is safe.

NOT HIS COLOR.

The Vicksburg Mississippi Herald pays a high compliment to Mr. W. E. Mollison's appointment as supervisor of the Census. This is one of the noisiest Democratic papers in the State. It is quite evident that the Herald knows that Mr. Mollison is a colored man and one of the most influential in the State. THE BEE extends its congratulations to its Journalistic Contemporary.

WILL SHE BE CONFIRMED?

The recent examination for music teacher in the public schools has caused the usual howl to be made. Dr. Brown has been charged with favoritism when indeed he had no more to do with the examination, except to arrange for it, than any other member of the committee. Mrs. Davis, the directress of music, simply asked that the examination be confined to females only, as she had a right to do, because she said that a female teacher would be better suited to children. Neither did Rev. Brown nor any of the music committee have any pet candidate. Any one of the other candidates could just as well have been designated a pet, had she been successful, as well as the outsider who was appointed. THE BEE is just as much opposed to the outsider, who passed No. 1, as the people are. The examination should have been confined to home talent and it is hoped that this outsider will not be confirmed by the Board of Trustees. There will be a petition presented to the Board signed by hundreds of people, protesting against the confirmation of Miss Lavina Hayward. Miss Hayward had better use her good sense and South where he musical atmosphere will be more congenial to majestic form and where she has a school, it is reported, which pays her more than what the position in music will pay her.

Will she be confirmed against the protest of the people is the question that is being asked now?

It is, indeed, hoped that the President will appoint a Commissioner of this District, in the place of Mr. John B. Wight, who will look after the interest of the people. It will be three years, 4th of next March since President McKinley was inaugurated, President of the United States. In the appointment of Mr. John B. Wight, by President McKinley; he was imposed upon. It is a notorious fact that not one colored man has been promoted in any Department of the District Government over which Mr. Wight has jurisdiction. THE BEE has stated time and again that Mr. Wight has promoted Democrats and white Republicans but he has never had liberty enough to promote one of the only two colored clerks in his office. It is certain that his resignation is in the hands of the President, and if Mr. Wight only knew the quiet jubilee that is going on in the minds of the people he would not resign. He is disliked by the people and despised by the members of the police force.

THE EDITOR IN NEW YORK.

GREAT PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE ADMIRAL DEWEY.—THE NEGRO IN POLITICS.—THE WORK OF THE UNITED COLORED DEMOCRACY OR THE BLACK TAMMANY'S CHIEF.

New York, Sunday, Sept. 24.—The Editor took the three o'clock Royal Blue Line limited on last Sunday afternoon for New York city and arrived in the great city at 8.01 o'clock in the evening.

The first thing that met his view was the great display of electric lights, transparencies, and Chinese lanterns in honor of Admiral Dewey. Every chop house, steamboat, and everything that will hold a nail or tack had emblems of the arrival of the great Admiral. The most absorbing question in the State is the

UNITED COLORED DEMOCRACY or the Black Tammany. There is no

THE BEE FINDS NO FAULT.

[From the Black Dispatch.]

We no longer see the big "ad" of the "Columbia Art Company" in the Washington BEE. Guess we can call upon this worthy contemporary to give us a few dots on the real character of the much married Prof. Jacques.—A BEE Exchange.

THE BEE has no attack to make on Prof. Jacques because the big "ad" of the Columbia Art Company no longer appears in its columns.—Washington BEE.

You shouldn't suppose Chase would commit himself no matter what he thought of the much married Jacques, he is too smart for that. But, really Bro. Chase did he pay the bill for that big Columbia advertisement? We see from the St. Louis Sun that Jacques has appeared in the city. We warn the good people of St. Louis that if Jacques hasn't his last wife with him, he will marry again.

For the benefit of THE BEE's contemporary, yes he did pay for his advertisement. Prof. Jacques is a much abused man. THE BEE found him honest. The fault is in you.

THE OFFICER'S CLUB

Major Sylvester is certainly making every effort in his power to discipline the police force. There are a few officers on the force who insist on using the club on the head of the Negro. One officer in particular, in the Third Precinct, was severely reprimanded by Judge Taylor some time during the summer for the free use of his club on a colored man's head.

"CAPPING THE CUPPERS."

The last lecture given by Judge Kimball of the Police Court on "Capping" and "Cuppers" has, to a great extent, cooled the ardor of the "Cappers." There is but little "Capping," if any, going on now in the Police Court. When Judge Kimball said from the bench, that information had reached him that certain members of the bar were "Capping" cases in his Court, Justice E. M. Hewlett immediately informed the Court that one of the officials of the Court was capping for a certain lawyer. Since the exposure of this official both his business and the lawyer's business has been on the downward grade. It is a business of which no lawyer should be guilty.

OUR SOCIETY WRITERS.

THE BEE will contain this winter many live social articles from its corps of society writers, who are well known in the city as ladies of the highest character.

Themis, Minerva, and Iris, known as the Three Sisters, have done a great deal of work in making the social page of THE BEE a success. THE BEE is a edited upon a high-toned and moral basis. Its effort is to promote and improve our social circle. It will be truthful always, and if any one should be misrepresented or if any inaccurate reports appear in its columns, they will be readily corrected. Send in your news to THE BEE, as it surpasses all journals in this country edited by Afro-Americans.

GENERAL ANDERSON.

The new District Attorney, General Anderson, is one of the best known men in this country. He is a refined gentleman and a man who will become popular with the members of the bar. While General Anderson is picking out the plums for his worthy friends, it is hoped that he will not forget his faithful black allies for whom he has so much respect. President McKinley has made an excellent selection. General Anderson is an affable gentleman. THE BEE wishes him success.

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Negro Republican organization in the State to equal it. The chief mogul of the Black Tammany is Col. Edward Lee, who wields as much power among the blacks as Chief Croker does among the whites. The editor of the organization, 152 W. 53d Street, very soon after his arrival Sunday night. He was greeted by the chief of the Black Tammany the moment he entered the door. He was surrounded by many of his braves, who came to honor and respect him. The chief is affable, genial and liberal. There are a great number of Washingtonians here and they all say that Colonel Lee has done more for the Negroes of the State than any other man who has been in the State among the politicians and hustlers. The editor was presented by Colonel Lee on Sunday night with a copy of his work, entitled "The Philosophy of Negro Suffrage." There is a great force Dr. Riley could get the plates of this book he had to eliminate the Taylor and his fight with the editor of THE BEE. The editor, however, has one of the first books containing this chapter.

The colored Tammany has a unique way of getting recruits. This organization is alive in increasing its number. The moment a new colored citizen comes to town he is visited by one of the Tammany braves and invited to join. He must either join the organization or leave town. It would be as easy to set himself up in business, because he would not succeed. A Negro Republican is a scarce article in the city of New York. If he is a Republican, his sympathies are with the Tammany braves. Mr. Richard C. Oker knows how to get the colored vote. Of course there are some few colored Republicans in the city of New York, and thousands of them in the State, but in the city the Black Tammany rules. It cannot be said that the Tammany organization is composed of ignorance. It contains some of the brainiest men in the United States. The Tammany Times has this to say of Colonel Lee:

"If asked to tell who and what Edward E. Lee is in a few sentences, I would write: Lee has the genius of organization, the genius of controlling; the attributes of integrity, geniality, justice. He has the ability of disarming antagonisms, the power of cementing friendship; he has that marvelous, irresistible power of creating unity. He is a man of the people, knowing the needs of his people, true to his people. He is a man of indomitable will; he is persistent in his efforts to a definite end. He is a good listener, thinks many times, but speaks little; he has a stainless personal character, and his word is accepted as a bond; his sagacity in council is wonderful; his personality inspires, electrifies his forces to victory."

EDWIN F. HORN is the General Secretary of the United Colored Democracy and surveyor of combustibles of the burrough of Manhattan. He obtained his position by a competitive examination. Then were ninety-six in the examination and he stood 94.7, the highest. He receives yearly \$1,500. He was formerly stenographer and type-writer to the County Register, but he resigned to take the surveyorship. Mr. Horn is a journalist of ability. Mr. Horn has the proud distinction of being the first journalist to name Ex-President Harrison for President.

My genial friend, Ralph Langston, is doing well here. He is the dealer of Weights and Measures, a position the people of Washington regard as almost next to the District Commissioner. The Negro professionals are doing well. The most prosperous are connected with the United Colored Democracy. They live just like the whites. They have their butlers, servants, etc. The Colored Masonic Association passed through the city Sunday morning from Boston, Mass., where I was informed by Mr. Joseph D. Jones, who is here with his wife, and one of the Knights who visited Boston. Mr. Thornton A. Jackson was at the head of the Washington Knights who won the prize in Boston, Mass., last week. There are hundreds of Washingtonians here to witness the Dewey celebration. Everything is a Dewey here.

ECHOES FROM THE PRESS.

CROWDED TOO SOON.

[From the Progress, Omaha, Neb.]

Our esteemed contemporary, the Colored American, crowed too soon. Its home contemporary, THE BEE, as well as the Progress, published the full list of officers, appointed in the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth regiments recently authorized by Secretary Root. The two regiments are to be composed of colored soldiers. The Colored American energetically tickled itself under the chin last week, and felt secure in the belief that it would be the first race paper to publish the full list of officers appointed. We have nothing but words of commendation for the energetic spirit shown by the two Washington papers, but take this opportunity to remind the one that did the crowing that we were in the same dash and went under the wire with honors even.

READING THEMSELVES OUT.

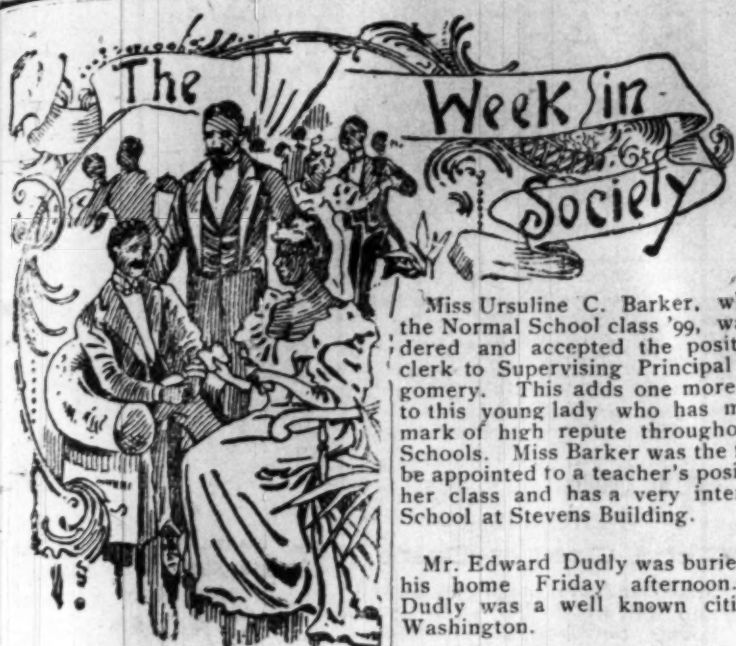
[From the Plaindealer, Topeka, Kan.]

Editor Chase of the Washington BEE exhibits marked hyper-zealousness in his late effort to read all Negroes out of the Republican party who do not advocate McKinley's policy. We do not find a single case of a Negro editor's, from rabid Tom Fortune down, advising Negroes to vote the Democratic ticket. The race has a perfect right to criticize the conduct of any man or set of men.

UP TO DATE ALWAYS.

[From the Georgia Investigator.]

THE BEE (Washington) had more good sense in its leading editorial on the colored regiments and white officers last week than has appeared in a yearly issue of some of our penny papers. Good, Brother Chase.



SHE MARRIES A TITLE.

MISS JULIA GRANT WEDS.

Bishop Potter Assists at Second Ceremony Uniting Cantacuzene and His Bride—Bride and Groom Will Sail for Europe on the Steamer Saale Tomorrow.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 25.—Miss Julia Grant and Prince Cantacuzene were wedded after the rite of the Episcopal Church in All Saints Chapel this morning.

Just before noon the members of the bride's family began to gather in the church. Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant entered with Miss Satoris. Mrs. Grant wore white satin, with black trimmings and black bonnet. Miss Satoris wore a salmon gown with white hat.

Next came Mrs. Potter Palmer in white brocade silk with short train, a small straw bonnet with single white plume; with her was Mrs. F. D. Grant in a gown of similar material, trimmed with black sash and black ribbons.

ENTER THE BRIDE.

The St. Cecilia choir was singing Gounod's "Holy, Holy" when at 11:56 Worthington Whitehouse gave the signal for the "Lohengrin" march, which was sung. Six ushers started up the aisle.

The bride appeared on the arm of Ulysses Grant 3d. There was no trace of the hesitancy or fear. She walked with a firm step forward to meet her Prince, who was waiting for her.

The bride wore a simple but rich Paris-made bridal gown.

A veil of tulle completely enveloped the costume. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley, and the jewels she wore were the gift of the Prince.

PRINCE IN UNIFORM.

The Prince wore the full uniform of an officer of the Russian army. The ushers wore frock coats, striped trousers, patent leather shoes and blue shirts.

The Prince and his bride-to-be were met at the altar by Bishop Potter, Rev. Henry Morgan Stone then read the short Episcopal marriage service.

Prince Cantacuzene made his replies in a strong and distinct voice, while Miss Grant's responses were scarcely audible. She retained complete mastery of herself, however.

The Lord's Prayer was recited in concert, led by Dr. Nevins, of the American Church at Rome, and then Bishop Potter pronounced the benediction.

Miss Julia Hughes a very refined and highly cultured young lady, formerly of this city but now of Philadelphia, Pa., arrived in the city last Sunday to visit her many friends.

Miss Hughes is a graduate of the Pharmaceutical department of Howard University of class '96, and is conducting an extensive business at the Douglas Memorial Hospital of Philadelphia.

The residence of Miss Bertha Corbin was one of delight and merriment last week, the occasion being a supper, given in honor of Mr. John Nash, who has been spending the summer in the East. The supper was served in courses and all delicacies of the season were abundantly supplied. Among those present were: Misses Josephine and Lula Carroll, Allen, Egan, Richard Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Tabbscott, Mr. and Mrs. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Washington, Miss Herbert, Mr. Waters, and Misses Burrell.

Lawyer J. P. Jones has gone to Norfolk, Va., for his health.

Mr. William Brooks will leave the city tonight to perform school duties in Maryland.

Miss Estelle Hawkins is still critically ill, at her home on 5th street n.w. Miss Nellie George has charge of her work and is doing good.

Miss Marie Smith returned to the city from Asbury Park last Saturday.

Miss N. Galvin, who has been to Boston, Mass., and New York City, returned to the city last week.

Mrs. Hattie Sutherland has gone on a visit to her daughter in Eckington to spend some time.

Mr. R. D. Ruffin who was affected with blood poison a few days ago is improving under the care of Dr. Geo. H. Richardson. His case at one time was very serious. Mr. Ruffin will be confined to his bed for three weeks.

If you want a first-class picture taken go to Price's, 723 7th street n.w.

Mrs. H. P. Cheatham, who died last week, was conveyed to her home in North Carolina. The floral tributes were beautiful and many.

Miss Victoria A. P. Jones of this city, a graduate of the public schools, is at Bordentown, N. J., and is attending the Ironside School, where she is taking a course of study. Miss Jones is a very industrious young lady.

Our Macaroon Bisque is delicious.—Gray's.

Mr. Uhel Conoway, who has been quite ill at his home on Hanover street, is convalescent.

Mr. Satterwhite of 1905 K street expects soon to leave for Georgia. During his absence he will leave his two children in the care of a friend. We wish him success in this new undertaking.

Mr. Charles Sewell is one of the successful physicians in the northwest. His genial disposition endears him to his patients, and those who employ him once will thereafter have no other.

Owing to the continued illness of a patient, Dr. A. W. Tancil was unable to leave town during the summer. He expects, however, to spend awhile in the mountains of Virginia before the very cold season is on.

Mrs. Frye of Brandy, Va., is visiting the city and is the guest of Mrs. Holland of Pierce Place.

Mr. Benjamin Washington is at his post as leader of the choir of the 19th street Baptist Church. A knowledge of Mr. Washington's ability assures us of the fact that there are many good things in store for those who attend services in this magnificent edifice.

ANACOSTIA NOTES.

Mrs. Lloyd Sharpe is suffering from an attack of acute rheumatism.

The friends of Mrs. R. T. Smith will be pleased to hear of the convalescence of her little daughter Mazie.

Miss Minnie Lucas, who formerly taught here at the Birney Building, has been transferred to Benning. The transfer includes promotion.

The Alpha Charity Club, Mrs. R. L. Pendleton, president, resumed its meeting Thursday.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Ida Perkins to Mr. Arthur Myers.

Mrs. Ida Berry has returned to the village, after a sojourn with her sister, Mrs. Chapman, at Benning.

Mrs. Alice Williams of Orangeburg, S. C., who has been visiting Mrs. W. S. Scott, returned South Friday.

The Ladies Guild of Emmanuel P. E. Mission will give a "Do-We Tea" Friday evening, October 6th, at the residence of Miss E. V. Smith.

Considerable excitement, pleasurable and otherwise, has been occasioned by the laying of a water main on Howard avenue. A new school house, a sewer, more street lamps, and some pavement are a few more of our pressing needs at present.

MONSIEUR X.

LEAVING SCHOOL.

WHEN PARENTS ARE ANXIOUS TO HAVE CHILDREN REMAIN.

Article no. 2.

There are, in these degenerate days, many parents in whose eyes the offspring are as gods and goddesses; everything which these deities think, say or do is perfect and right and must prevail. This child worship is said to be a characteristic of the American nation but it seems to reach its height among us as a race. It begins from the hour the child is born and almost invariably follows throughout life.

Baby in the cradle squirms and cries. Baby is merely trying his limbs and lungs and would soon fall asleep again but the mother puts aside everything else rushes to him and takes him up. In a wonderfully short time Baby learns that if he wants to be taken up and petted all he needs do is to cry and acting on the discovery the above makes his mother and every one else in the house perfect slaves. As he grows older his tyranny is in proportion to his ever-increasing discoveries of power until finally there is absolutely no gainsaying him. In some cases all the children in the family receive this homage, in others it is limited to one or two.

Several causes for this have suggested themselves. In the first place, it is evident, such parents have a radical weakness of character; again, they love their children "not wisely but too well." A lack, on their part of educational advantages also contributes to this result.

Be this as it may, it is certain that the child who is seriously handicapped for life. It is true that some such children, in spite of being so greatly hampered succeed in overcoming this and finally develop into exemplary men and women; such have more than ordinary strength of character and this good result comes "more by good luck than good management" on the part of the parents.

As a rule, however, the result of so unfortunate an upbringing is deplorable. Outside of the home precinct the child must ever come in contact with inflexible Law. Had he, from the beginning been taught the law of unquestioning obedience to authority, the law of self-control, self-poise, the rules of school would not irk him; he would not—school days over—become a grumbling discontented man evading or breaking the laws of the land, violating the laws of Nature, defying the laws of God.

I know a family of six children in which the eldest—a girl—is the idol of her parents as of her little brothers and sisters. She has had her own way ever since she was born. This girl was doing pretty well in the High School so that I was greatly astonished when her mother remarked to me, "Althea says she is going to leave school." "But you will not allow her to leave will you?" "Well, I don't want her to do so and her father and I have tried to get her to change her mind but she won't. She says she is tired of school and all the other girls in her set are going to stop. Some have stopped already." As I knew that the circumstances were very different from Althea's I said much but it had no effect. "How will she earn a living if she leaves school?" I then asked. "She is going to study to be an artist. She always could draw well and she likes it so we are going to give her painting lessons," replied her mother, smiling complacently. This girl, totally ignorant of art in its true sense is to start at nineteen and

"study to be an artist!" When, dear reader, do you think she will begin to earn a living at it? I knew all along that these were foolish parents but I had no idea that their folly had reached this height. Althea is taking her painting lessons whenever she feels like it and is making just such progress as one would expect.

This may be an exceptional case. I sincerely hope it is. But it is the spoilt, willful children and such incapable, though well-meaning, parents who constitute what I have called Class Two—parents who are willing and anxious to have their children continue school with children who will not do so.

After the concert, Gray's ice cream should be served in the refreshment room.

FREDERICK CITY NOTES.

Quinn's A. M. E. Chapel held its second quarterly meeting on Friday night, Rev. D. S. Hill, presiding elder, in the chair. After the meeting adjourned a reception was held in the lecture room of the church. The table was beautifully decorated.

Miss Grace Lane left this week for Baltimore, to attend the Mite Mission Convention. She will be the guest of Rev. and Mrs. Becket.

The wedding bells will soon ring for Miss Willie Pate and Mr. of Baltimore.

Miss Nannie Sewell was elected delegate from Asbury M. E. Church to the Epworth League Convention, held in Baltimore, October 23. Miss Sewell is one of Frederick's elocutionists.

Miss Mollie Wise, teacher of Evansville, paid her sister a short visit Saturday.

Miss Eliza Washington, teacher of No. 2, spent Sunday in Liberty.

Emily, the eldest daughter of Editor Nichols, is quite sick at her residence, 6 South Centre street.

Rev. G. D. Pinkney will preach for Rev. J. H. Griffin of Washington, D. C., Sunday.

Mrs. A. B. Snowden of Pittsburg, Pa., and family are visiting Mrs. Eliza Davis of Bentz street.

At the regular meeting of the C. E. Society of the 19th street Baptist Church on Tuesday night among other officers who were installed were the much-loved president, Mrs. Emma Lewis. Mrs. Lewis has served faithfully during the past and we predict a safe and eventful journey for the C. E. bark under her careful guidance.

Dr. R. F. Boyd, A. M., M. D., of Nashville, Tenn., returned from the East a few days ago, to visit the city, and left Tuesday for his home. Dr. Boyd has been the guest of Dr. A. M. Curtis of the Freedman's Hospital, Dr. Francis, and many other eminent physicians in the city. He has been royally entertained.

Gray's ice cream, equaled by few, excelled by none.

DEATH OF J. FRANK BOSTON.

Mr. J. Frank Boston, a well-known colorist of the District, died at his home, 1808 Corcoran street, Friday morning. Mr. Boston has been a sufferer from Bright's disease for several years. His last serious illness was of only a month's duration. The deceased was forty-three years of age. He had lived in Washington all his life.

For the past nineteen years Mr. Boston has been employed in the stationery division of the Pension Office, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of all his associates. Mr. Boston was a graduate of Avery College, Pa. He was a member of Prince Hall Lodge, No. 14, F. A. M.; the Andrew Freeman Lodge, the Fred Douglass Relief Association, and was president of the Banneker Relief Association. These lodges attended the funeral in a body.

The funeral was held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from the Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church. The interment was at Harmony Cemetery.

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" Baltimore, Md. (Camden St.) 9:19 "

" Baltimore, Md. (Mt. Royal) 9:24 "

" Willington, Del. 10:52 "

" Chester, Pa. 11:09 "

Ar. Philadelphia 11:27 a. m.

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THE SIDE

I shall in this column endeavor to answer all correspondence that may be sent and I urgently request young ladies to read this column and any questions that they wish answered please send them in before Saturday of each week.

By Miss May Clematis.

Those who are able to meet liabilities are the ones usually in debt. A good position seems to entitle one to more credit than a menial one, although the person who earns but a small salary is the one who usually pays his debts. Lydia—Your grievances are indeed without a cause. Right is bound to prevail. Meg—If you are entirely without political acquaintances we fear it will be difficult for you to secure an appointment in the government service although you may have passed a favorable civil service examination. Maude—Congress passed an act several years ago, making it a criminal offense to mail a postal of defamatory character or a threatening nature. Be careful. A.A.—I would not like to give any advice as to the investment of money, however, any one who is making a regular salary can purchase a home. Annie—All Presidents of the United States must be at least thirty-five years of age when nominated. X.X.—We don't think that you are justified in your suppositions. The young lady is engaged to another. Anxious reader—The avoidance of all greasy food and of that which is very sweet, as well as the many liquids, is necessary in dieting to reduce the flesh. Ruth—A girl can work anywhere and preserve her self-respect, as well as the respect of others. A chambermaid is quite as deserving of respect, if she is honest and capable, as the woman who is in the school room, or the one who seems to do more important work. Position does not make ladies and gentlemen. Mary—The wedding ring is worn on the third finger of the left hand. To all readers:—In reply to inquiries, I must state that this paper is \$2.00 per year, \$1.00 for six months and 50 cents for three months. Please don't borrow THE BEE, but subscribe. Miss S.—In meeting a man friend you should bow first to show that you recognize him. Georgia—Your calls are very much on the decrease. Don't be formal with your friends. Mamie—It is not good taste to allow your intended to kiss you before a stranger. Eva—I would not dare say that the use of face powder is out of place but it certainly does not improve the complexion as it clogs up the skin. Sadie—You had better remain in school, the education that you will obtain will tend to make you more capable in the future. Reader—Thank you for your words of encouragement, I shall endeavor to come up to your expectations. The more a sensible person learns the more he finds there is to be known. Some people are too narrow for their own goods. A word of encouragement is a great help sometimes. Delia—No lady will accept anything of great value from a man she does not wish to marry. If such is forced upon you simply say, "You appreciate the gift, but it is impossible for you to accept." Don't say what you wouldn't and would do. A great writer truly said, "We do not know our own dispositions." Jennie—Don't believe all that is said to you. My suggestion to you is don't trust your secrets to girls. Jealousy often actuates them to divulge them. Etta—Your amiable disposition will capture the heart of any one. The household is aware that you are the most sedate and entertaining miss in the social circle. You are admired for your sympathy and many other excellent qualities. Girls should not flirt if they wish to be admired. No young man respects a flirt. A flirt is regarded to be deceitful. Loud dressing is an indication of what you are. No young girl will recognize a salutation from a male she doesn't know who respects herself. It is impolite to gaze in one's face on a public street especially the face of a female. Don't speak ill of your female companions because others do. Judge for yourself always. Rachel—It is not wise to make an engagement with your betrothed and break it. Emmet—An inquisitive person is more or less deceitful. Take my advice and don't tell her anything. Sedateness is one element of good manners.

O. T. Yes, refinement goes a long way to commend one to the consideration of good society.

Estelle—The great fault with some of our girls is that they are too ready and anxious to open their doors to every new comer. I have no sympathy for them nor do I regret what befalls them.

The Summer girl:—Our girls who spend their summer vacation out of the city generally meet up with all classes. They cannot be too careful with whom they associate.

Home Girls:—There seems to be but little encouragement for them. The outsider seems to have the sway.

Norah—A well educated young lady will more or less succeed in society.

Young girls should learn the art of business.

Flirtation in the street is vulgar. Never stare at a person upon the public streets. Be sure you know a person before you address him.

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50,000 Subscribers wanted—A great sacrifice to obtain them.—Look at our offer.



No. 537. THIS HANDSOME LAMP.

Metal base, with artistic and very rich large figure—for a column; nicely moulded oil fount; the latest burner ratchet screw movement, for turning wick up and down, thus always insuring a brilliant light, clear as a crystal and equal to 200 candles. It stands 28 inches high and is all ready to put oil into and light.

The 16 inch shade has an 8 inch rich lace flounce and combines to make it a rich, handsome, serviceable home ornament.

Send 5 cash yearly subscribers for this handsome banquet lamp.



No. 1. THE HANDSOMEST LAMP-CLOCK MADE.

Gold-plated metal base; gold-plated lock ring; gold-plated open cast head removable oil fount; the latest ratchet screw burner; large, handsome, hand-decorated globe; first-class chimney. Clock made and warranted by one of the largest factories in the U. S. All ready to put oil in and light.

This handsome lamp-clock is worth 20 dollars. A fine Christmas or birthday present. The BEE will give one of these clocks to any person who may send 5 cash yearly subscribers.



No. 16. Here is good Wanted Watch Chain.

Fine rolled gold plate, double curb, full length, elegantly engraved gold tips solid bar, very best of snap and guaranteed to wear ten years.

For this fine rolled gold chain. The BEE will give to any person sending in 3 yearly cash subscribers six 6 month subscribers.

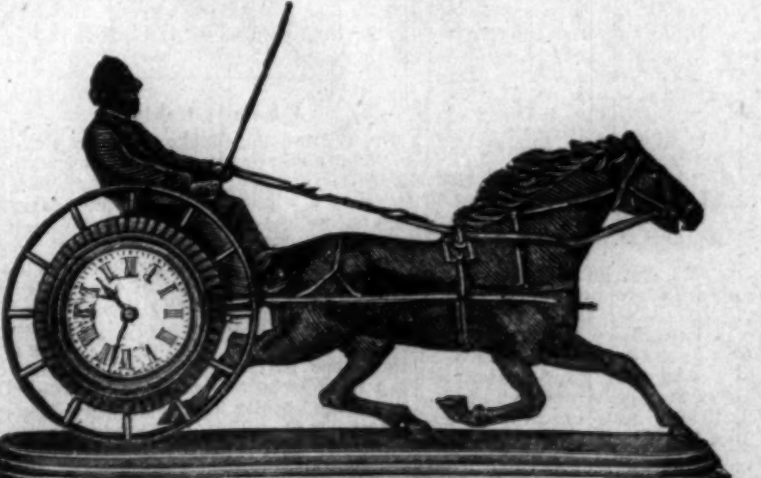


No. 758. GOLD-PLATED VASE.

Sold only in pairs. Beautifully finished. Hand decorated center. Height ten inches.

Height 10 inches.

Send us 4 cash yearly subscriber and receive a pair of these excellent vases.



OUR GREAT NANCY HANKS BRONZE CLOCK

This clock is made by one of the Largest Clock Factories in the Country. Guaranteed for three years. The height is 6 inches; length 10-12 inches. It is beautifully polished, will not tarnish, and is really one of the most beautiful as well as useful ornaments that could be required for a premium.

If you send us 4 cash yearly subscribers the publishers will send you one of these beautiful clocks.

CIVIL HUMBAG.

[From the Odd-Fellow's Journal.]

If we are to have a Civil Service Commission with all its attendant red tape and hypocrisy, we should see to it that it is not made a means for keeping worthy and competent colored men out of the Government service. The following editorial from the Washington Bee explains a great many things:

"It is the opinion of many that the civil service examinations are fair in every particular. The examinations may be fair, but it is the after results which are wrong. It is now the custom after a person passes and is placed on the eligible list he is drawn and sent for to appear before the chief. He is sized up and if known to be colored he is informed that he will be sent for. He is never sent for. His name is returned to the Civil Service Commission. The prejudiced chief takes his name and three others are drawn, the person who is approved first will bob up again, and so on until the third call is made. After his third call the candidate cannot be called again during the year. He is known to be colored. Hundreds of colored applicants who have successfully passed the examination are treated in this way, and unless there is a protest made and a threatened expose the colored applicant is seldom chosen. There should be some remedy for this injustice practiced upon worthy applicants."

Immediately after the inauguration of the present civil service system a great many colored men received appointments in the departments at Washington. For some time past, however, few, if any, colored men have been tendered such positions, although, as is known, many of them have made unusually high percentages in the examinations.

The foregoing editorial from THE BEE explains it all. Here is some work for the Afro-American Council to do. This thing should be thoroughly investigated and the result laid before the President. Every colored man whose name is sent in and he is sent for and looked over should at once prepare a statement of the facts and present them to Bishop Walters. This being done, the Council will be in a position to act.

There are very many persons in office who do not think that a colored man, no matter what his attainments, should be anything but a spittoon cleaner. They should be shown up and driven out of power. If we can not do that, we can at least curtail their power for evil. Owing to the fact that so many avenues of employment are open to white men of ability, their best men do not enter civil service examinations; the best colored men enter them because they have no better opportunities. As a consequence, a very large per cent of the colored men take very high rank and of right are entitled to receive appointments. Their rights should be vindicated and their prejudiced hypocrites exposed.

THE "COLOR QUESTION"

IN THIS COUNTRY WELL HANDLED BY A CANADIAN NEWSPAPER.

[From the Cleveland, Ohio, Gazette.]

Speaking of the "color question in the United States," the Toronto Mail and Empire, a daily paper, says:

"The least that can be done them in justice is to place them on terms of complete equality with their fellow-citizens of a different color. To do this means something more than the average American appears to have any idea of. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States to those that put faith in such instruments, has amply provided for this in advance. So far as the organic law of the nation is concerned, every Negro in the Southern States stands on precisely the same level as his white neighbor. There is not a right which the Constitution guarantees to the latter that is not guaranteed to the former. Yet the equality before the law does not exist. The crime which brings swift and condign punishment upon the black man may be committed, if not with the same impunity by the white man, with at least a high degree of probability that the color of his skin will shield him from any very disagreeable consequences. The law is all right, but there is no power to enforce it. The prevailing sentiment among the people of the dominant race is that their country is the white man's country, and that their government is a white man's government; and the implication of course is that the blacks have no rights that the whites are bound to respect. The colored people are virtually disfranchised in several of the States already; and the Southern people say they will never rest satisfied until they are actually disfranchised. It is this state of things that will probably impose the greatest strain upon the great American empire, which is just beginning to take shape."

MISSISSIPPI CENSUS SUPERVISORS APPOINTED.

[From the Vicksburg Herald.]

Washington, Sept. 11.—The President to-day signed the commissions of six of these supervisors of the census in Mississippi, leaving one to be determined upon. They are: John M. Bynum, first district; William A. McDonald, second district; Gaines E. Galloway, fourth district; William H. Moulton, sixth district; Willis E. Mollison, seventh district. The commissions will be sent through the Census Bureau tomorrow or Wednesday—Times-Democrat Special.

So far as this district is concerned, considering the system of selection especially, there is no cause for complaint. The supervisor appointed, W. E. Mollison, is the editor of the Golden Rule and a lawyer of good standing. He possesses the ability and the integrity to faithfully and creditably discharge the duties of the office. This district, the seventh, comprises the counties of Adams, Amite, Claiborne, Copiah, Hinds, Jefferson, Franklin, Lincoln, Pike, Warren and Wilkinson. For these the supervisor will appoint from six to fifteen enumerators, each divided between the two parties in the proportion of four Democrats to three Republicans. The said enumerators will be required to pass an exam-

ination. The census taking proper will not begin until June 1, 1900. In the meantime the director in chief and the supervisors will prepare for the same—reduce its extensive forms and functions to system.

LYONS GETS THE CREDIT.

[From the Savannah Tribune.]

The following article was clipped from the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, and speaks for itself:

A well-known colored Republican of Cincinnati, who was in Washington to-day, said: "The organization of two regiments of colored troops, with colored line officers, will no doubt give general satisfaction to the 100,000 Negroes in the United States. Considerable feeling has existed over what has been termed the indifference of the administration to the Negro soldier, and adverse criticism for failure to reward those who were conspicuous in the Santiago campaign, but the colored press, from the public speakers of the race, the appointment of captains and lieutenants from the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry and from volunteer organizations in service during the Spanish-American war comes at an opportune time and will completely eradicate the discontent and disappointment that has been so freely voiced."

"To Mr. Judson Lyons, register of the Treasury, is due the credit of having brought these regiments into existence, through constant and systematic labor, personal importunity and the concentrated influence of friends. While the President has been favorable to placing the colored troops in the field, he has been antagonized in his desire by objections from powerful sources. Mr. Lyons, however, succeeded, by argument, logical and convincing, in removing the obstacles and bringing about a unanimity of opinion in regard to the necessity and justice of placing shoulder straps on the men who, by reason of fitness, ability and bravery, had demonstrated their right to recognition."

While not as well known to the country as Douglass, Bruce, Pinchback, Booker Washington and other leaders of the colored race, Judson Lyons is rapidly forging to the front as an earnest and aggressive champion of the interests of his people. As Register of the Treasury he has shown such marked executive ability as to command general respect and commendation. Quiet and dignified in demeanor, an easy, fluent talker and interesting conversationalist, he is a marked figure in any company; and, although a comparatively young man, he has already made his impression as a public official and a successful leader of his race.

PLEASE STAND CORRECTED.

[From the Item, Dallas Texas.]

The Washington Bee will please read our article on McKinley, Lyons, Green, and Cheatham; and find that we are not jealous, on that McKinley is not a member of the colored race. We know you will find the absence of one of the conditions—we hope both. Defend your "burning at the stake" position, which the "back-woodsman of the Dallas, Texas, Item" assaults. McKinley, Lyons et al, will take care of themselves, may be. Now, Chase, don't adopt the Express' frail tactics of dodging the issue, by dragging in irrelevant matter. These men may be "honest"—"polished"—"shrewd" as you say, but all these, with the possible exception of "honesty," are significantly ambiguous terms. If these men endorse McKinley, it is more because he is their personal benefactor. "Shrewd?" Yes!

Lyons is honest and philanthropic; Cheatham is a shrewd politician and Green is a polished gentleman [Chase of the Washington Bee.]

A man "honestly" shot his wife, mistaking her for a burglar. Mr. Hanna is a shrewd politician, and that's what the maffaw with Hanna (h.) "Polished gentleman" is one of the meaningless titles. Guess bro. Chase combines all these desirable qualities, as the possession of a single one means but a man. And after all, MAN is the highest title. And did you know, that after all is said about a "back-woodsman," he is reputed to be an excellent judge of human kind, and knows a man when he sees him. Brass is capable of a high "polish" and cadaverously "entle."

CANNOT BE LICKED.

[From the Arkansas Appreciator.]

"The Washington Bee, in reply to our criticism, says that it has nothing to retract. He reaffirms that the rapist and the lyncher should be burned. For shame, Editor Chase. Such language does not become you either as a man, a Negro or a Christian. High above revenge there reigns that before which all knees should bow—justice and mercy. Possibly if we were to accept the doctrine 'an eye for an eye' they would be burned justly, but earthly justice shows itself like God's when mercy seasons justice."—The Statesman.

[You are right, Editor Franklin, thrash him again, and if he does not retract, we feel safe in saying that he has but little regard for the law of right and justice.]

A Family Fault.

Dr. William E. Clarke of River Forest, who died recently, was a brother of Grace Greenwood, the writer, and had as ready a wit as his celebrated sister. The doctor had a great heart and a host of friends. The only man whom he cordially detested in the whole world was a certain President of the United States, whom Dr. Clarke thought was recreant to his party trust. One day he was freeing his mind of his opinions about the particular federal executive to a friend who was calling. He wound up some pretty condemnatory sentences with, "Well, there now, what have you got to say to that?" "Nothing," returned the friend, "except that President— is my first cousin."

Staggered for only the fraction of a second, during which the physician's mind went back to certain ancestral relations, he said: "Never mind, old boy, I've had two mean traitors in my own family—Aaron Burr and Benedict Arnold."

IDA L. BROOKER.



Rev. Randolph Peyton's tribute to Mrs. Ida Brooker, the wife of Mr. Wm. H. Brooker, over her remains last week was full of pathos and eloquence. Mrs. Brooker led a life of a true Christian woman. She was a woman beloved by all. Hundreds of the most prominent citizens were present to pay their respects. Rev. Peyton knew Mrs. Brooker, hence he could speak of her as no other minister could. Mrs. Brooker's last words, the night before she died, must have been a token of her end. She loved God, she said, she found in Him a true friend. These were her remarks to a company of her friends who called to see her.

DEWEY CELEBRATIONS.

SPECIAL RATES.

IN EFFECT VIA

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

At New York, Sept. 29th and 30th.

On account of Dewey Celebrations at New York, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all points on its lines east of the Ohio River, at ONE FARE AND ONE-THIRD FOR THE ROUND TRIP, good going September 28th and 29th, and good returning until October 4th, 1899, inclusive.

Delicious ice cream, not as mother makes it, but as Gray makes it at 1305 M's reet northwest.

HELP FOR IRELAND.

The Money That is Sent Home by the Irish in America.

The poor Irish boys who toil and sweat on the streets and in the mines and the poor Irish girls who are to be found in the kitchens from Connecticut to California, toil and sweat, and give of their flesh and their muscle, and their spirit, that they may win the yellow gold which will keep the heart warm and the milk-lust full at home. They put a shawl on their mother, and a new coat on a father who has not known the luxury since he began the desperate struggle that the up-bringing of them, his children, demanded. The "Amirikay lether" comes daily to one house or other in each townland, is borne in triumph and opened with joy, and the much-needed money order which it always contains is passed around the circle of hastily gathered neighbors, amid exclamations of joy and ejaculatory prayers for "poor Shue" among the strangers, may God bless an prosper her every day the sun dawns on her!"

It is difficult to estimate the proportion of Ireland's present-day prosperity which is the direct result of the wages earned by Irish boys and girls in America—but the proportion is much higher than is generally suspected. In the poorer parts of Ireland every family must wind up its nightly rosary with "wan pather-an-avvy now for poor Patrick (or Shue) in Amirikay. May Almighty God guard, guide and protect him; keep him from all sin and harm, perils and dangers; may he comfort his heart among the black stranger, strengthen his arm, and prosper whatsoever he puts his hand till." And the murmurous pater and ave which in response rolls up straight from their pure and fervent hearts to God's throne ever seems to have been hearkened to.—Catholic World.

Kings and Presidents.

Napoleon, with a face as if it had been modeled from a Greek cameo, was never, in Talleyrand's judgment at all events, quite a gentleman. He gestured too much, and was altogether too violent for the correct taste of the great noble trained under the old regime. Perfection of body is not necessary either, for many misshapen men have been dignified even when they were not, like the Duc de Vendome, Princes of the Lilies in days when that distinction meant so much. Little men and wizened men have both inspired awe for great soldiers trembled at Louis XIV. frowned, and no man received without weakened knees a rebuke from William III. The protruding under-lip of the Hapsburgs has never detracted from their majesty, and Victor Emanuel, who, for all his good manners, always suggested to the onlooker a bull face to face with the matador, was for all that every inch a King. It is a rare advantage, however, to one who learns ceremonial deportment late, to have a person like that of the late President Faure, and there are kinds of personal deficiency which seem fatal to the idea of dignity.

It is very difficult to think of lofty dignity accompanied by a bad squint, or to associate the idea with that kind of refofus look which in ordinary men invariably suggests underbreeding. There is a redness which is full of dignity as well as grace—the Vikings were all red—but there is also a kind of redness which is unspeakably vulgar. Distinguished or not, all men in great positions, unless armored in legal powers or admitted intellectual supremacy, must to a certain extent pose, and if they possess from nature a fine bearing their task as posers is only rendered the more easy.—The Spectator.

CURIOUS LODGE ROOM.

An Historic Cave Used by an Odd Fellow Society.

Probably the most curious meeting place in the world is the lodge room of Gap Creek Lodge, No. 72, Independent of Order of Odd Fellows. The lodge for five years has been meeting in Hyder's Cave, near Gap Run, Tenn. The cave, in Carter county, five miles from Elizabethtown and seven miles from Johnson City, was discovered by the first settlers of Tennessee. Earth taken from the cave has long been used for the manufacture of saltpetre. During the Civil War the cave was worked by the Confederate Government, and thousands of pounds of saltpetre were made there. Some of the powder used in the battle of King's Mountain was manufactured from saltpetre dug in this cave.

The cave lies due east and west, and at any time during the day there is light enough to read. The anteroom of the lodge room is twelve feet square, arched over by variegated limestone. It is separated from the main hall by folding doors.

The hall proper is much lower than the anteroom. The main floor is 20x36 feet. At one end is a rostrum 12 feet square, elevated thirty inches above the floor. The roof is an arch, the top of which is twenty feet from the floor. During the summer season the sun shines in the face of the Noble Grand from 3 o'clock until evening.

Since the lodge, which has fifty-five members, began meeting in the cave it has had no deaths. Frequently picnics and occasionally preaching services are held in the cave, which is so light that pictures can be taken sixty feet under ground without artificial light.

NIAGARA FLAME

The Seething Torrent to be Lighted by Electricity.

Buffalo's big exposition—and if only one-half of the promises of the management are realized it will be in every respect a big affair—will be the occasion of what will doubtless be a most brilliant and startling electrical illumination.

Niagara Falls will be transformed into a flood of fire. The seething, roaring torrent will be ablaze with all the hues of the spectrum. The superlative natural grandeur of the scene will be so enhanced that the projectors of the striking novel enterprise contend that its success will make the exposition an event in history.

The idea is to erect a series of tall towers on both the American and Canadian sides of the river. On the top of these lofty spires, huge electric lights will be placed in such manner that they may be played on any part of the falls. The imagination may picture the dazzling effect that will be produced when a score of these powerful instruments of illumination are brought to bear upon the rushing waters as they tumble irresistibly over the rocky ledge into the depths beneath. A constant change of colors will be used in the manipulation of the searchlights, so that now the falls will be like molten silver, again a flood of crimson, again as green as old ocean itself, and so on through the whole gamut of the painter's palette. The astonishing fact will be still further heightened by the use of electric lights in the Cave of the Winds, which will be given to the water as it falls in front of it a weird, phosphorescent glow. The power for this record-making illumination will be all within easy reach, as Niagara will itself be made to do all the necessary work. This is expected to be a largely a spectacular arrangement, but scientists hope to discover something new about the effect of light in water. This has been done to some extent with electrical fountains, but Niagara will offer an entirely new field.

An Exploded Myth.

Dutch cleanliness! Another common fallacy. Truly enough, scrubbing and washing appears to be the whole occupation of the Dutch housewife; women and children are always spotless in their attire, bright and clean as far as their persons are exposed to the public eye; but in Volendam, at least, this cleanliness is only on the surface, so much so that artists are positively afraid of taking a model to their studio.

That sea water could be used for bathing never seems to strike the intelligence of the natives. And what is the use of washing and cleaning linen and household utensils from morning to night, if the water used for the purpose is of the nature of Volendam Canal—a stagnant pool, the receptacle for the refuse of the whole village? Milk cans, table linen, spoons and forks and plates are dipped indiscriminately into this evil-smelling, grimy liquid, which cannot but nourish germs of typhoid fever and other infectious diseases. That is the much-vaunted Dutch cleanliness.

A New Umbrella Idea.

"Here is what I believe to be the only umbrella of its kind in New Orleans," says a lawyer who has an office in the shopping district. "I bought it in Germany years before last, and nobody can open it except myself. Do you notice that little keyhole in the slide? Here's the key on the other end of my watch chain, and until it is inserted and turned the thing is absolutely immovable. Anybody else would find it harder to raise than a Kansas mortgage. On at least a dozen different occasions the umbrella has been stolen, or taken by accident, if you prefer the term, but it always found the way home. You see, my name is cut on the handle, and the umbrella itself is well known to all the attaches of the building. When they see a stranger struggling with it on a rainy day they promptly confiscate the property and bring it back. It is such a good scheme. I'm surprised the idea hasn't been generally adopted in this country."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Getting Particular.

"Yes, your honor; this is the lady who claims that the dog bit her."

"Well, where is the dog who claims to have bitten the lady?"

Did Not Sound.

Hotel Proprietor: Why didn't you ring up the office if you wanted money? Guest: I touched the bellboy, but without success.—Syracuse Herald.

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In sending orders, address D. B. Martin, Manager Passenger Traffic, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Md., marking envelope "Picturesque Scenery."

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Many Mastodons.

The skeleton of the mastodon just dug up near Newburg, N. Y., is the eleventh example of such remains which Orange County has furnished, the first having been discovered in 1794. The succeeding ones at intervals during the present century. The one found in 1845, now at the Boston Museum, is known as the finest specimen in existence, the bones being nearly perfect. It was eleven feet tall and its length was seventeen feet.

"She is two-faced, that is what she is." "Well, she does enough talking to keep six ordinary faces busy."—Indianapolis Journal.

The B. & O.

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Every soldier knows the connection of the B. & O. with the Civil War. There are so many points of interest on and about its lines that special Stopovers and Side Trips have been arranged for the accommodation of visitors to the Philadelphia Encampment. Call on B. & O. Ticket Agents for this special information. Send 5 cents in stamps for the special G. A. R. edition of the "Book of the Royal Blue," containing Battlefields Map, to D. B. Martin, Manager Passenger Traffic, B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, a-19-3t.

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